

On July 10th, on my return trip from observing orchids in the vicinity of Moosonee, James Bay, I visited Timmins, Ont., and was shown *Orchis purpurella* T. & T. A. Stephenson by Mr. Fred Cowell, local naturalist and nature photographer. About 20 plants were found growing along the margin of Gillies Lake in the town of Timmins. Prof. Montgomery and I revisited the stand on July 16th and observed that the lake shore at this point had been filled in with rock, sand and gravel to make room for a roadway. The local residents occasionally discarded waste along this roadway, and the remains of packing material was still evident among the grass and weeds which made up most of the plant cover. It was probably the source of this orchid, native to Europe and Asia.

Specimens have been deposited in the herbarium of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and of the National Museum of Canada, Ottawa. — H. ANDREWS, ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM, TORONTO, ONT.

A RANGE EXTENSION FOR *PARAPHOLIS INCURVA*. — On May 4, 1960, specimens of *Parapholis incurva* (L.) C. E. Hubb. were collected (R. J. Lemaire 650) on Freemason Island, St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana. The various manuals report this grass, introduced from Europe, as occurring in the United States along the Atlantic coast from New Jersey and Pennsylvania to Virginia, on the Pacific coast in California and Oregon (Portland), and in Michigan.

Since it appeared that a significant range extension for the species may be represented by this collection, a search was made of the limited amount of pertinent literature available to me, concerned with the states bordering the Gulf of Mexico. No published record of the species for Louisiana or the gulf coast was found.

Subsequent correspondence with Dr. Jason R. Swallen of the U. S. National Herbarium established that two collections had previously been made on the gulf coast, both in Refugio County, Texas. Swallen collected this grass between Aransas Pass and Rockport (10276), and Whitehouse collected it at Bayside (21209). The collection site on Free-

mason Island is about 485 miles east of the Texas records and appears to be a first record for Louisiana.

Freemason Island is a small, elongated, sand and shell island in the Gulf of Mexico about 40 miles south of Biloxi, Mississippi and about 6 miles west of the main north-south arc of the Chandeleur Islands.

Several small colonies of this grass were observed on the higher (three to four feet above mean gulf level) parts of the island. Some of the associated plants were *Lepidium virginicum* L., *Oenothera humifusa* Nutt., *Sonchus oleraceus* L., *Solidago sempervirens* var. *mexicana* (L.) Fern., and *Chloris petraea* Swartz.

Specimens have been deposited in the herbaria of Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana; Southwestern Louisiana University, Lafayette; Florida State University, Tallahassee; and the U. S. National Herbarium, Washington, D. C. — R. J. LEMAIRE, U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.

A NEW SPECIES OF HAPLOPAPPUS FROM MEXICO. — **Haplopappus rhizomatus** sp. nov. Plantae perennes, fasciculos laxos ad 20 cm. alt., ad 100 cm. lat. formantes; rhizomata 2-3 mm. crass. longa ramosa; internodi 1-2 mm. long. Folia lineari-lanceolata, 3-4 cm. long., 2 mm., lat., spinuloso-mucronata, marginibus integris, fimbrias villosas habentibus. Pedunculi breviores quam 1 cm. Capitula singula terminalia radiata, ca. 1 cm. diam. Receptaculum fimbriatum. Phyllaria maculis apicalibus herbaceis perspicuis subviridibus praedita. Achaenia copiose sericeo-pubescentia. Pappus e setis multis inaequis grossis rigidis antrorsaliter barbellatis luteo-albidis constans.

Subcespitose, very leafy, pubescent, perennial herbs forming loose clumps 15-20 cm. tall and 50-100 cm. across; rhizomes 2-3 mm. thick, rather elongated and branching. Stems 1-2 mm. thick, arcuate-erect, the branches many, diverging at low angles (30-40°); internodes only 1-2 mm. long or to 7 mm. just beneath the heads, sordid-cinereous with rather closely-set antrorse villous hairs. Leaves alternate, sessile, linear-lanceolate, near midstem 3-4 cm. long but reduced to